

PAVLIK, A. (deceased); JIRAK, O.

Experiences with the use of Pavlik's intramedullary nailing
in reduction of the femur. Acta chir. orthop. treum. czech.
31 no.1:41-48 F '64.

1. Klinika pro ortopedickou chirurgii lekarek Masaryku Univerzity Bratislavskeho
University (zast. prednosti MUDr. K. Wagner, CSc.).

BARANOVSKIY, Mikhail Adamovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLIK,
Aleksandr Markovich, inzh.; CHERNYAKOVA, I.Z., red.;
VASIL'YEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.
red.

[Cold extrusion of steel parts] Kholodnoe vydvavlivanie stal'-nykh detalei. Leningrad, 1962. 20 p. (Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opyтом. Seriya: Goriachaya i kholodnaia obrabotka metallov davleniem, no.4) (MIRA 15:9)
(Extrusion (Metals))

ACC NR: AP7001314

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/012/2181/2187

AUTHOR: Letokhov, V. S.; Pavlik, B. D.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut
AN SSSR)

TITLE: The nonlinear amplification of a surface wave in an active optical waveguide

SOURCE: Zhurnal tehnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 12, 1966, 2181-2187

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear optics, wave propagation, optical waveguide, fiber optics,
glass fiber

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study was made of the propagation of a surface light wave in an optical glass fiber whose core and envelope are activated with paramagnetic ions which, respectively, amplify and absorb the wave at the same frequency. In such fibers, if saturation of absorption (bleaching) occurs before saturation of amplification, the leading edge of the pulse is absorbed by the fiber envelope, the remainder of the pulse being amplified by the fiber core. As a result, pulse length decreases (to 10^{-10} sec) and its power increases (to 10^{10} w/cm²). It was shown that in an infinite two-component waveguide an energy threshold exists for all modes propagated therein, below which modes are attenuated due to the saturation of resonance absorption. The described waveguide can be used to considerably decrease the excitation

Cord 1/2

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L 1560-66 EWT(1)T IJP(c) 23
ACCESSION NR: AP5018634

UR/0185/65/010/007/0734/0744

AUTHORS: Lubchenko, A. F.; Pavlyk, B. M. (Pavlik, B. M.)

TITLE: Absorption and emission of light by impurity centers of a solid with allowance for anharmonicity

SOURCE: Ukrayinsk'yy fizichnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 734-744

TOPIC TAGS: light absorption, light emission, impurity center, line spectrum, line width

ABSTRACT: The absorption and emission of light by impurity centers of a solid are being considered with allowance for anharmonicity both in the initial and final electron states. The calculations are carried out by the method of Green's functions with account of the dependence of the frequencies of the normal oscillations of the atoms on the electronic state of the impurity. The shape of the phonon part of the spectrum and that of the phononless line is calculated as a function of the temperature and the nature of the matrix. It is found that the phonon part of the absorption spectrum has the form of

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L 1560-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5018634

an asymmetric curve whose intensity decreases more slowly on the higher-frequency side of the peak. The Stokes shift depends on the temperature. The change of the half-width of the phonon band when $kT > \hbar\omega$ varies as $T^{1/2}$. It is found that the phononless line has the form of a quasi-Lorentz curve with the half-width depending on the temperature. The intensity of the phononless line decreases with temperature exponentially in certain temperature ranges. At high temperatures the shift of the phononless line is proportional to the temperature. The obtained results can be extended to the case of impurity centers with internal degrees of freedom (molecular impurity) or to systems in which local oscillations occur. Analogous results can be obtained for the emission spectrum, although it must be noted that in general the emission spectrum will not be a mirror image of the absorption spectrum; the deviation from mirror symmetry decreases with decreasing anharmonicity constants. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyki AN URSR [Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR]
(Physics Institute, AN UkrSSR)

Card 2/3

L 1560-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018634

SUBMITTED: 26Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, SS

NR REF Sov: 017

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

LQ254-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) CG

ACCESSION NR: AP5020807

UR/OK48/65/029/008/1394/1398

AUTHOR: Lubchenko, A. F.; Pavlik, B. M.

TITLE: Effect of anharmonism of the atomic vibrations in a solid on the spectra of absorption and emission of light by impurity centers /Report, 13th Conference on Luminescence held in Khar'kov 25 June to 1 July 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 8, 1965, 1394-1398

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, pr. non spectrum, mossbauer effect, impurity center, nonlinear vibration, scide re-ation

ABSTRACT: The authors calculate the effect of nonlinear lattice vibrations on the absorption and emission of light by impurity centers, taking account of the nonlinearity in both the initial and the final electron state. The calculation is performed by the Green's function method of N.N.Bogolyubov and S.V.Tyablikov (Dokl. AN SSSR, 126, 53, 1959), and the exposition leans heavily on previous publications of one or both of the present authors (Phys. stat. sol., 6, 319, 1964; 7, 29, 1964; Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 18, 718, 1954; Ukr. fiz. zh., 1, 120, 265, 285, 1956). The anharmonicity is taken into account by including in the Hamiltonian terms containing products of three phonon creation and destruction operators.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020807

3.

The phonon part of the absorption spectrum is shown to be asymmetric, decreasing less rapidly on the high frequency side of the maximum than on the low frequency side. At sufficiently high temperatures the width of the phonon band is proportional to the square root of the temperature. The phonon-free line has a quasi-Lorentz shape near the maximum and is asymmetric in the wings, falling off less rapidly in the high frequency wing than in the low frequency wing. The width is proportional to the square of the temperature at high temperatures and is of the order of several reciprocal centimeters. The intensity of the phonon-free line decreases exponentially with increasing temperature, and its position depends on temperature. Impurity centers with internal degrees of freedom are discussed. For the higher overtones of the intramolecular vibration the corresponding phonon-free lines increase in width and become closer together; this circumstance can be employed for an experimental determination of the "width" of the corresponding vibrational level. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk UkrSSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, SS

NO REP Sov: 017

OTHER: 009

Conf 2/2

L 18006-63
P1-4 GG

BAT(1)/FCC(w)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD

S/0181/63/005/006/1714/1723

67
65

ACCESSION NR: AP3001296

AUTHORS: Lubchenko, A. F.; Pavlik, B. M.

TITLE: Combination and Rayleigh scattering of light by impurity centers in
solids

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 1714-1723

TOPIC TAGS: scattering, combination scattering, Rayleigh scattering, impurity center,
spectrum, absorption, frequency, absorption coefficient

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed a theory of combination and Rayleigh scattering at impurity centers in solids. They computed the shapes of the excitation and scattering spectra and determined the dependence of integral intensity of the combination-scattering band on the frequency of the exciting light. They have shown that in the case of photoelectric transitions accompanied by small emissions of heat the scattering spectrum is a system of bands with a well-defined series of peaks, one of which corresponds to the normal scattering line. The others form a low-frequency spectrum--Rayleigh "wings" of the scattering spectrum. In the region of light absorption by

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001296

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impurity centers, the integral intensity of each band is very quickly computed by $(\nu - \nu_0)^2 T(\nu)$, where ν is the frequency of the exciting light, ν_0 is the frequency of the corresponding intramolecular vibration, and $T(\nu)$ is the coefficient of light absorption. "In conclusion the authors express their thanks to A. S. Davydov for his valuable discussions and for his interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN USSR, Kiev (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Dec62

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF Sov: 018

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 13276-65

EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2 IJP(c)/AFWL/BSD/RAEM(1)/ESD(gs)

ACCESSION NR: AP4046695

G/0030/64/007/001/0105/0119

AUTHORS: Lubchenko, A. F.; Pavlik, B. M.

B

TITLE: The Green's function method in the theory of light absorption by impurity centers of a solid

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 7, no. 1, 1964, 105--119

TOPIC TAGS: Green function, light absorption, impurity center, anharmonicity, solid solution, phototransition

ABSTRACT: This is an extension of earlier work by one of the authors (Lubchenko, phys. stat. sol. v. 6, 319, 1964), in which the effect of anharmonicity of the solid-solution-atom vibrations on the form of the spectra of emission and absorption of light by impurity centers contained in the solid solution was investigated. The present article deals with absorption of light by impurity centers with account of anharmonicity in both the initial and final electronic

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L 13276-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046695

states of the impurity, whereas in the earlier work the temperature of the solution was assumed to be sufficiently low that only the role of the state in which the phototransition is effected was taken into account. The Green's function method is used and in calculating the change in the frequencies of the normal oscillations and the level widths due to the anharmonicity, the difference in the anharmonic terms in the initial and final electronic states of the impurity center is neglected. The shape of the phonon part of the spectrum and of the phononless line are calculated, their variation with temperature and with the nature of the solvent is investigated, and it is shown that the distance between the maxima of the overtones of the same frequency, in the case of impurity centers with internal vibrational degrees of freedom, decreases with increasing number of the overtone and is a function of the temperature. The phononless line has in the case of impurity centers a quasi-Lorentz shape with a half width greatly dependent on the temperature and practically coinciding with the Lorentz shape in the region of the maximum. In

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L 13276-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046695

this respect it differs from a Mossbauer line. Some of the reasons for the difference are discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 30 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiev
(Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Jul64

SUB CODE: SS,OP

NR REF Sov: 015

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

TA.LIN, S.D. (1974), . . .

Elementary school, middle school, etc. (1974) -
Liaison (1974).

1. Institutionalized, etc., now.

I. 21831-65 EWT(1)/EPP(n)-2/ENG(v)/EPR Pe-5/Ps-L/Pu-L AFNL/SSD(c)/ASD(a)-5/
ESD/F.S(mp)/APCC(b)/ESD(rs)/ESD(t) MM S/0185/64/009/011/1221/1232
ACCESSION NR: AP5000627

AUTHOR: Lubchenko, A. F.; Pavlyk, B. M. (Pavlik, B. M.)

TITLE: Mirror symmetry in the light absorption and emission spectra of impurity centers in solids

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 11, 1964, 1231-1232

TOPIC TAGS: emission spectrum, absorption spectrum, impurity center, mirror symmetry, electron vibration band, spectral band

ABSTRACT: The numerous studies of absorption and emission spectra in the visible range of the impurity centers in solids indicate that the mirror symmetry, established empirically by V. L. L'ovshin in 1931, in many cases does not hold, not only for impurity molecules but also for the case of impurities without internal vibrational degrees of freedom (atoms, ions, color centers). It is shown in this work that during harmonic approximation for atomic vibrations in solid solutions, taking into account the dependence of the quasielastic constants on the electronic state of the impurity does not lead to violation of mirror symmetry for the case of impurities without internal vibrational degrees of freedom. In the case of impurity centers with internal vibrational degrees of freedom, electron vibrational emission and absorption bands will not have mirror symmetry with respect to the

Card 17

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ACCESSION NR. AP5000627

position of the maxima, if the frequencies of the internal degrees of freedom are different in the ground and excited states. In this case, the half-widths of the emission and absorption bands are the same and the genesis of the bands during changes in temperature proceeds in the same fashion. Orig. art. has: 41 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyky AN URSR, Kiev (Physics Institute, AN URSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64

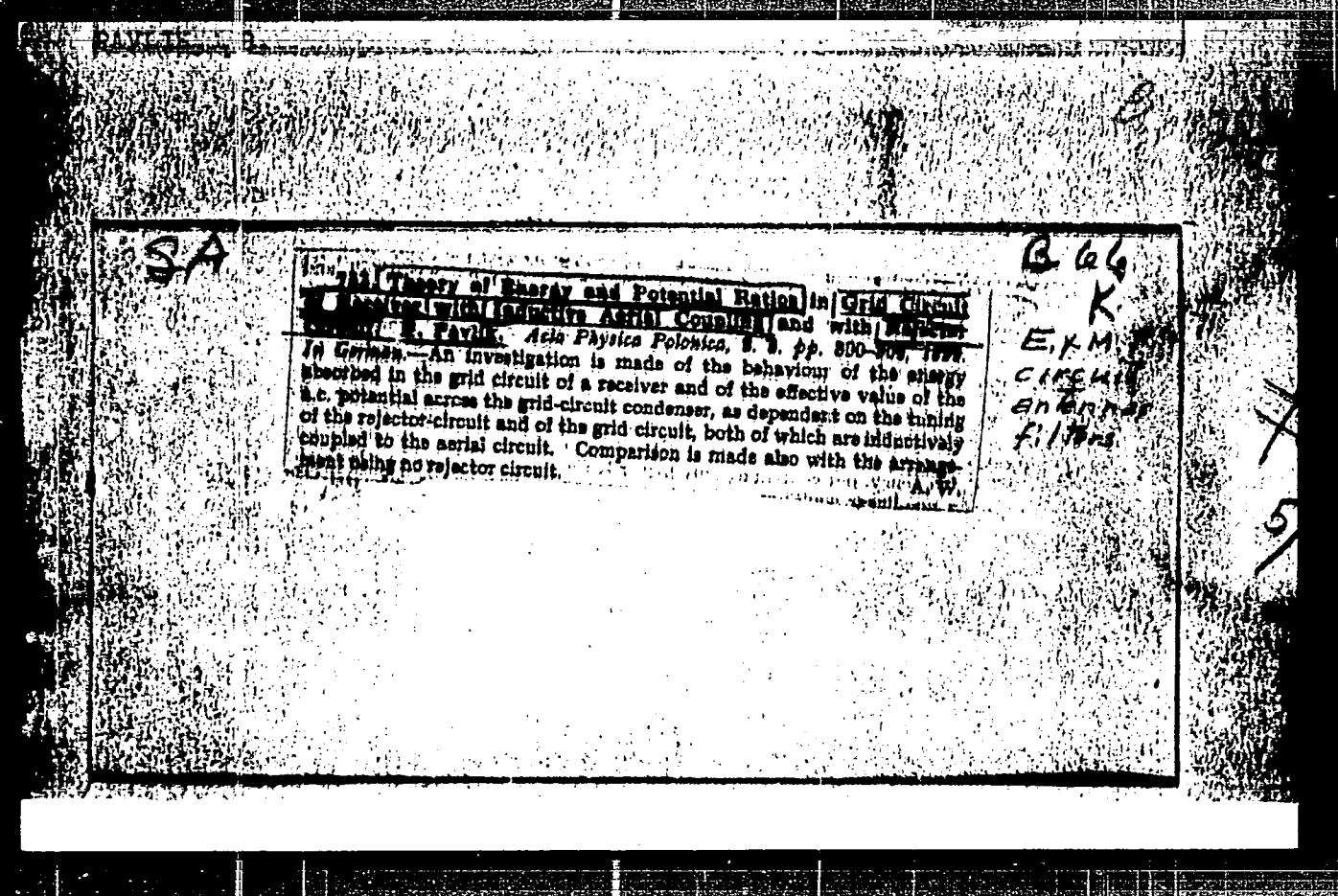
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2



SA

721 Theory of Energy and Potential Ratio in Grid Circuits
Associated with Inductive Aerial Coupling and with Rejection
Circuit. B. Pavlik. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 1. 3, pp. 800-808, 1938.
In German.—An investigation is made of the behaviour of the energy
absorbed in the grid circuit of a receiver and of the effective value of the
a.c. potential across the grid-circuit condenser, as dependent on the tuning
of the rejector-circuit and of the grid circuit, both of which are inductively
coupled to the aerial circuit. Comparison is made also with the arrange-
ment using no rejector circuit.

B66
K
E.Y.M.
CIRCUITS
antennas
filters

PYLIK, B.

SA

243. Theory of Energy and Potential Ratios in Grid Circuit
of Receiver with Inductive Aerial Coupling and with Rejection
Circuit. B. Pylik. Acta Physica Polonica, 2. d. pp. 800-803, 1938.
In German. An investigation is made of the behaviour of the energy
absorbed in the grid circuit of a receiver and of the effective value of the
a.c. potential across the grid-circuit condenser, as dependent on the tuning
of the rejection-circuit and of the grid circuit, both of which are inductively
coupled to the aerial circuit. Comparison is made also with the arrangement
using no rejection circuit. Comparison is made also with the arrangement
using no rejection circuit. A.W.

B 66

K
E.K.M.
CIRCUIT
antenna
filters

SA
783. Theory of Energy and Potential Nation in Grid Circuit
of Receiver with Inductive Aerial Coupling and with Rejection
Circuit. B. Pavlik. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 2, 2, pp. 300-304, 1933.
In German — An investigation is made of the behaviour of the energy
absorbed in the grid circuit of a receiver and of the effective value of the
a.c. potential across the grid-circuit condenser, as dependent on the tuning
of the rejection-circuit and of the grid circuit, both of which are inductively
coupled to the aerial circuit. Comparison is made also with the arrange-
ment using no rejection circuit.

B 66
K

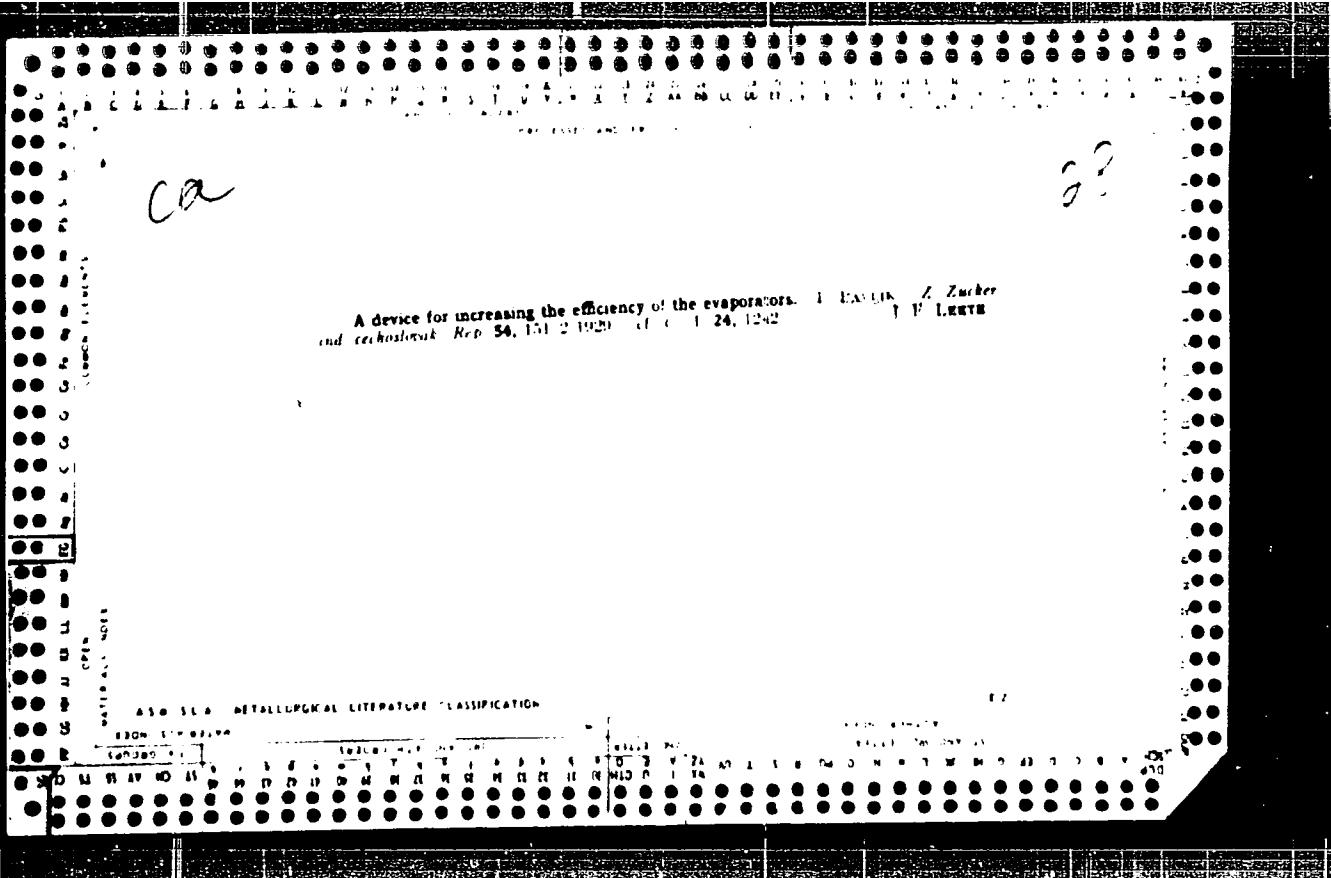
LUBCHENKO, A.F.; PAVLIK, B.M.

Raman and Rayleigh scattering of light by impurity centers
in a solid. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.6:1714-1723 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520020-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520020-7"

HAHN M.; PAVLIK, F.

Determination of urinary 17-ketosteroid levels in the diagnosis
of prostate carcinoma. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.27/28:772-775
8 Jl '63.

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie v Praze, reditel
prof. dr. B. Spacek, DrSc.
(PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS) (17-KETOSTEROIDS)
(URINE) (PROSTATIC HYPERSTROPHY)
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAHN, M., and PAVLIK, F., Institute for Clinical and Experimental Surgery (Ustav klinické a experimentální chirurgie), Prague, Prof. Dr B. SPACEK, Dr of Sciences, director.

"Estimation of Acid, Alkaline and Prostatic Phosphatase in the Diagnosis of Carcinoma of the Prostate"

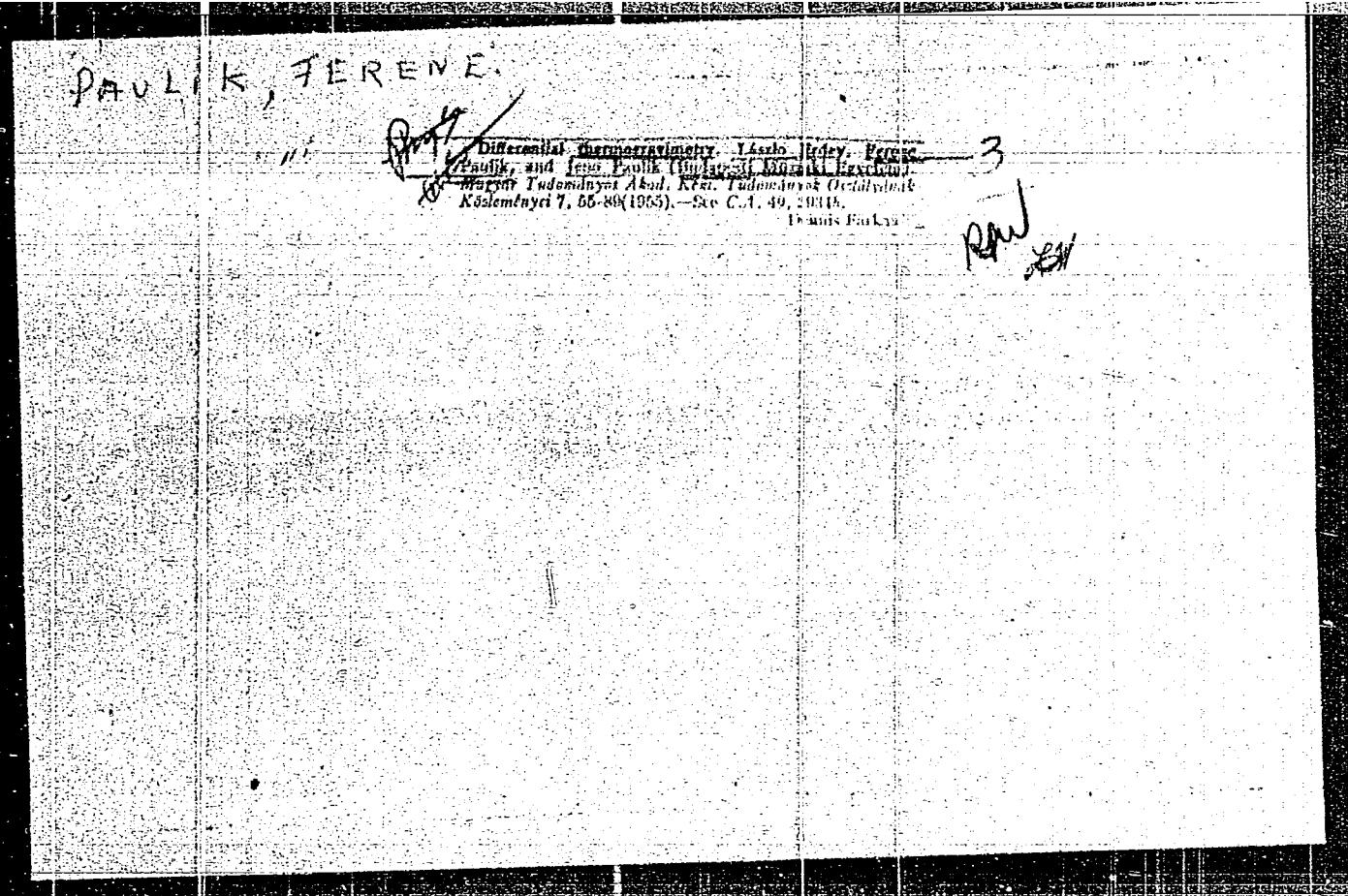
Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 25, 21 June 63,
pp 686-692.

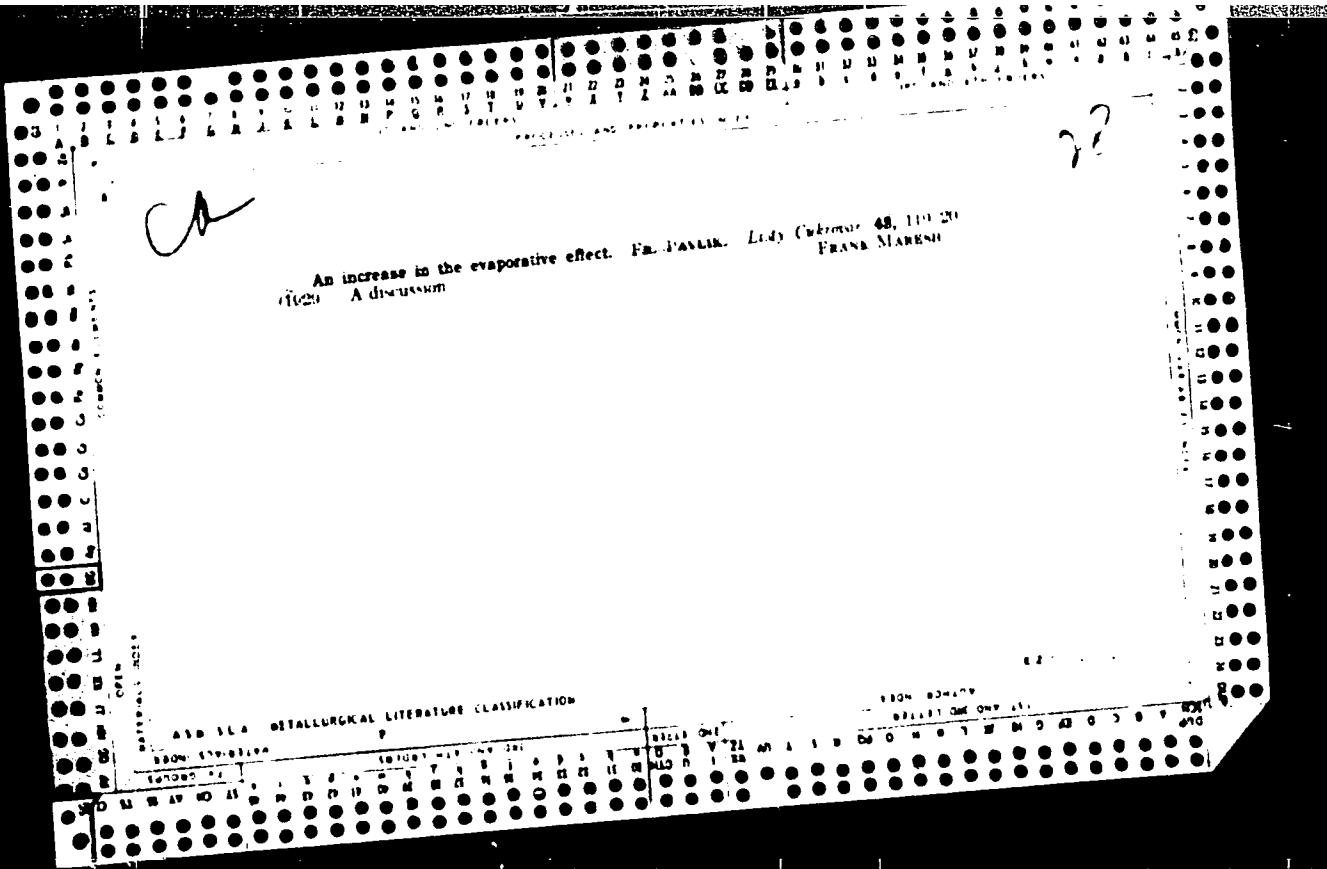
Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Described are the method, results and reliability of estimating acid, alkaline and prostatic phosphatases in patients suffering from carcinoma and prostate hypertrophy. The method was applied to 33 patients with histologically confirmed carcinoma, and in 37 patients with confirmed benign hyperplasia. Results revealed that none of the phosphatases was reliable for the diagnosis and is not justified even in cases of a suspect digital findings as a basis for surgical or conservative treatment. Acid phosphatase appears to be most reliable; its repeatedly low values rule out to a certain extent the presence of metastases. Graphs, tables. Thirty-one references, including 2 Czech and 1 Russian.

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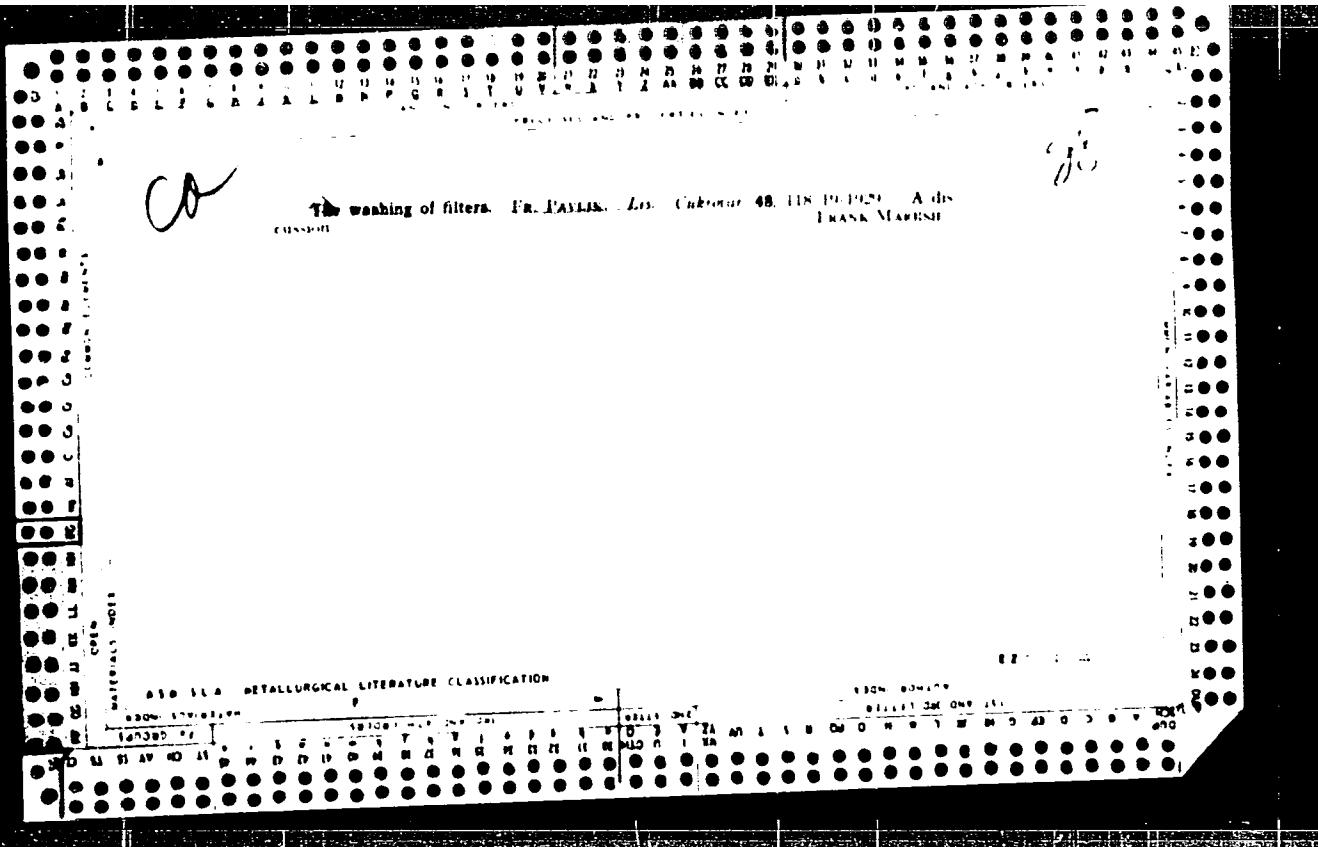


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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520020-7"

PECHAR, J.; GRAFNETTER, D.; PAVLIK, F.

Experience with densitometric evaluation of blood protein
electrophoresis. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.48:1316-1321
3 D '65.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu v Praze (reditel prof. dr.
J. Masek, DrSc.), Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze
(reditel prof. dr. J. Brod, DrSc.) a Ustav experimentalni
a klinickae chirurgie v Praze (reditel prof. dr. B. Spacek.
DrSc.).

VALLE, J.; DIAZ, A.; VIAL, F.; PAULIN, F. *Persecution of dissident
intellectuals in Chile.*

The influence of sympathetic flatulence on the perception of
perpetrator brutality. In: *Advances in social perception*.

J. Latane
Psych. Rev., 1978, 85, 240-251.

FAHN, M.; PAVLIK, F.

Determination of the aldolase level in serum as a diagnostic method in patients with suspected carcinoma of the prostate.
Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.9:242-245 5 Mr'65.

1. Ustav klinické a experimentální chirurgie v Brně (vedoucí: prof. dr. E. Špaček, DrSc.).

HAHN, M.; PAVLIK, F.

Determination of acid, alkaline and prostatic phosphatase
in the diagnosis of prostatic carcinoma. Cas. lek. cesk. 102
no.25:686-692 21 Je '63.

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie v Praze, reditel
prof. dr. B. Spacek, DrSc.
(PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS)
(PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY)
(ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE)
(ACID PHOSPHATASE)

KOCHARA, Sv.; NOVAK, V.; ZAK, J.; JUNGMAN, V.; PAVLIK, Fr.

Neomycin and kanamycin -- their toxicity and possibilities for their use in urology. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.10:249-257 8 Mr '63.

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie v Praze, reditel prof. dr. B. Spacek, DrSc. II. patol. anatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. V. Jedlicka, DrSc.
(NEOMYCIN) (KANAMYCIN) (UROLOGY)

SMETANA, J.; VOSLIK, J.; ACHNERBERG, E.; PAVLIK, F.

Cardiac resuscitation after asphyxic arrest in the dog. Rozhl.
chir. 41 no.1:5-11 Ja '62.

1. Ustav klinické a experimentální chirurgie v Praze, reditel prof.
MUDr. B. Spacek, DrSc.
(ANOXIA exper) (APHYXIA exper) (RESUSCITATION)
(HEART Arrest exper)

MALEK, P.; KOLC, J.; ZAK, F.; PAVLIK, F.

The distribution of tetracycline antibiotics in the tissue of the kidneys in physiological and some pathological conditions. Cas.lek. cesk 101 no.7:193-198 16 P '62.

1. Ustav klinické a experimentální chirurgie, Praha-Krc, ředitel prof. dr. B. Spacek. II patologickoanatomický ustav KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. V. Jedlicka.

(TETRACYCLINE metabolism)
(KIDNEY metabolism)
(KIDNEY DISEASES metabolism)

SPACEK, B.; VOSMIK, J.; KLAIN, M.; PAVLIK, F.

Some aspects of cardiac surgery with extracorporeal circulation.
Rozhl. chir. 41 no.5:297-305 '62.

1. Ustav klinické a experimentální chirurgie v Praze, reditel prof.
dr. B. Spacek, DrSc.
(HEART SURGERY) (HEART MECHANICAL)

PAVLÍK, FG

2

U.S. CLOSTRIDIUM

Dr. KOCWÍKA, V. KEMPSKÝ, J. PAVLÍK, V. JEDLICKA and Fr. LAVILK, Institute for Clinical and Experimental Surgery (Ustav klinické a experimentální chirurgie) Chief (refugee) Prof Dr R. ŠEMETK, DrSc; and Second Pathology Department of Faculty of General Medicine of Charles University (II. patologicko-anatomický ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU [Karlové Univerzity]) Head (prednosta) Prof Dr V. JEDLICKA, DrSc, Prague.

"Neomycin and Kanamycin - Their Toxicity and Uses in Urology."

Prague, Casopis Lékařů Českých, Vol 102, No 10, 8 Mar 63; pp 249-257.

Abstract [English summary modified] In 30 patients with urinary tract infections mostly from negative, 3.5 mg./kg., (about 250 mg.) daily intramuscularly, very minor nephrotoxic and no ototoxic effects; 26 were cured of their infection. In 3 others, 7 mg./kg. kanamycin or 14 mg./kg. (5% or 10% mg.) some tinnitus, no audiometric change, minor nephrotoxicity (Addis); 23 cures. When organisms are not sensitive to any other drug and renal function is well preserved, these antibiotics may be given under careful supervision. Two tables, 9 graphs, 13 photomicrographs; 10 Jap., 10 Czech about 45 Western refs.

1/1

KOCVARA, Svatopluk; MALEK, Prokop; ZAK, Frantisek; PAVLIK, Frantisek

The protective effect of chlortetracycline on the hypoxic kidney.
Rozhl. chir. 41 no.7:458-463 J1 '62.

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie, Praha, reditel prof.
dr. B. Spacek. II. patologicko-anatomicky ustav University Karlovy,
Praha, ved. prof. dr. V. Jedlicka.

(KIDNEY blood supply) (ISCHEMIA exper)
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE pharmacol) (RENAL ARTERY surg)

PAVLIK, G.

Storage bins for materials in the building industry. p. 93.
INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha
Vol. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SOURCES: EAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

L 15332-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(j) DS/RM

ACC NR AF6000988

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0060/0060

AUTHORS: Chuyko, A. A.; Pavlik, G. Ye.; Artemov, V. A.; Neymark, I. Ye.27
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining cation exchangers containing carboxyl groups. Class 39,
No. 1764147 announced by Institute for Physical Chemistry im. L. V. Pisarzhevskiy,
AN UkrSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 60

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, polymer, copolymerization, copolymer, resin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining cation exchangers containing carboxyl groups derived from methacrylic acid copolymers. To obtain thermostable and chemically stable products, methacrylic acid is copolymerized with a methacrylic acid-vinyl silicon dioxide copolymer. The synthesized products described above are used as active rubber fillers. (544,55)

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul63

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Card 11/SC

UDC: 661.83.123.2:678.744.332.678.84

TOVBIN, M.V.; DATSENKO, D.F.; PAVLIK, G. Ye.

Capture of aqueous aerosol particles by the surface of solutions.
Part 2: Capture of aqueous aerosol particles by solutions of
saturated vapor of low pressure. Koll. zhur. 26 no.6&709-712
N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Kiievskogo universiteta.

PAVLIK, G.

"Basic Requirements of Reinforcing Bar and Timber Supply Mechanization, on Building Sites."

SO: Mechanisace, Czechoslovakia, Vol 3, No 1,
Jan 1954, (AF-6174-2, 12 Apr 1954)

PAVLIK, G.; CHANDZI, V.

Making holes for anchorage bolts without removable cores. p. 290.

STAVBY. Praha. Vol. 2, no. 8, Aug. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

PAVLIK, G.

PAVLIK, G. M.Dembowski and Jan Kloub's Nove betonarny (New Concrete Mixing Plants);
a book review. p. 398

Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1956
POZEMNI STAVBY
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

L 00733-67 EWT(m)/ENP(j)/T IJP(c) MM/RM

ACC NR: AP6024846 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/004/0371/0377

AUTHOR: Chuyko, A. A.; Pavlyuk, G. Ye.; Tertykh, V. A.; Chuyko, Ye. A.; Artemov, V. A.; Neimark, I. Ye.; Tsipenyuk, E. V.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN UkrSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Carboxylorganosilicas - chemically active fillers for polymers. Report No. 1. Synthesis and adsorption properties of carboxylorganosilicas, and their use in the reinforcement of vinylpyridine rubber

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 4, 1966, 371-377

TOPIC TAGS: silica, graft copolymer, synthetic rubber, filler

ABSTRACT: Carboxyl derivatives of SiO_2 were synthesized by copolymerization of methacrylic acid with vinyl silicas having various quantities of grafted vinyl groups on their surface. IR spectroscopic and ion exchange methods confirmed the grafting of methacrylic acid to the surface of vinyl silica. A study of the surface characteristics showed that methanol, diethylamine, and pyridine are chemisorbed on the acid functional groups of the carboxylorganosilicas, forming the corresponding surface compounds. Filling of a vinylpyridine polymer (SKMVP-15) with carboxylorganosilicas caused a reinforcement of the polymer system, probably because of a chemical interaction between the carboxyl groups of the filler and the basic pyridine groups of the rubber macromol-

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.182.23

L 00733-57

ACC NR: AP6024846

olecules, resulting in the formation of cross linkages. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and
1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 LC

PAVLIK, L. ; DONTK, L.

Ways in which the construction of thermoelectric power plants might be accelerated
and rendered more economical in the second Czechoslovak Five-Year Plan. p. 57.

Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1955
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Do: Eastern European Accession vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

PAVLIK, Ivan

National student competition for the best scientific paper
on chemistry in 1962. Sbor VŠChT Pardubice no.1:282 '62.

Pavlik, G.

Construction of monolithic reinforced-concrete structures without forms and without supports. p. 128. INZENYRSKE STAVEY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 2, no. 4, April 1954.

Source: FEAL LC Vol,5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

PAVLIK, I.

Laterality of thromboembolism of the brain. Sborn. lek. 52:1,
15 Apr. 50. p. 1-20

1. Of the First Internal Department of the State District Hospital
in Gottvald (Head—Docent V. Tolar, M. D.).

CML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

PAVLIK, I.

Statistical departments in hospitals. Cesk. nemoc. 18 no. 4-5:102-103
May-July 1950. (CINL 23:2)

1. Gottwaldov.

PAVLIK, I.

Statistical and archives section of state regional hospitals. Cesk.
nemoc. 18 no.2:51-53 Feb 51. (CIML 20:8)

1. Of the First Internal Department of the State Regional Hospital
in Gottwaldov-Zlin (Head--Docent Vojtech Tolar, M.D.).

PAVLIK, I.

PAVLIK, I., MUDr

Complex therapy of respiratory diseases at the sanatorium of spa
Luhacovice. Prakt. lek., Praha 34 no.7:146-148 5 Apr 54.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT, diseases

*ther., mineral water at spa Luhacovice, Czech., combined
ther.)

(MINERAL WATERS, therapeutic use

*Luhacovice mineral water in resp. dis., combined ther.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520020-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520020-7"

PAVLIK, I.

National Seminar on Inorganic Chemistry. Sbor VSGChT Pardubice
1/2 153-155 '62 [publ. '63].

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol. 11/9 Chest Sept 58

PAVLÍK, J. 1803. BIOELECTRIC POTENTIALS OF THE RESPIRATORY MUCOSA - Bioelektrický potenciál sliznice dýchadel - Pavlík I. and Jedlička F. Lázeňské Sanat. v Luhacovicích - FYSIAT. VESTN. (Praha) 1957, 35/4 (209-213) Graphs 5

The bioelectric potential of the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract was recorded in patients with silicosis, asthma and silicosis complicated by asthma. It is concluded that the potential is an index of mucosal vitality and that its measurement would be an addition to diagnostic and prognostic methods.

(II, 15)

~~MIK, Inc.~~

Inhalation cycles, etc. (ek, pg 2, 1970, 29:225-271) - 11/2-7.

1. Lazenske sanatorium v. Inhalation, pre morte MIK, Inc., 1970.
(INHALATION THERAPY,
Physical aspects (Cz))

PAVLÍK

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 19 Vol 2/6 Rehabilitation June 59

1349. The effect of spa treatment from the neurophysiological viewpoint Pusobená lázenské léčby z hlediska nervisimu. PAVLÍK I. Lázenské Sanat., Luhacovice Fysiol. Vestn. 1958, 36/4 (247-251)

The author presents an experiment on the neurogenic explanation of the effects of spa treatment. He reaches the conclusion that during the initial phase of the treatment it is advantageous to use procedures aimed at extinguishing the focus of pathological inertia by means of negative induction and that only in the later stages, after response to the initial treatment, should one use procedures which concentrate on the diseased organ. The persisting effect of spa treatment can also be explained from the point of view of neural action, as can the normalization of nervous and humoral adaptation mechanisms.

PAVLIK, Ivo; JEDLICKA, Frantisek

Bio-electric potential of the respiratory mucosa. Cesk.otolar.
8 no.5:278-284 0 '59.

1. Lazenske sanatorium v Luhacovicich, prednosta MUDr. Ivo Pavlik.
(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM physiol.)

PAVLIK, I.; KLIKORKA, J.

Infrared spectrum of the ferricinium cation. Coll Cz Chem 30 no. 3:664-674 Mr '65.

1. Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Institute of Chemical Technology, Pardubice. Submitted December 19, 1963.

PAVLIK, Ivan; SLAMA, Jan

Problem of the current of air in cupolas. Slevarenstvi 10 no.11:432-437 N '62.

1. Stredni vyzkumnny ustav materialu a technologie, slevarensky vyzkum, Brno.

COLLECTIVE VITAL CAPACITY

PAVLOV, I. A. Normalizing Value of the Actual Vital Capacity of the Patient. U.S. Citizenship Examination. [Russian]. Institute of Psychology, Academy of Sci. U.S.S.R., 1951.

"Index for the Evaluation of the Volume of Forced-Slow Exhalation."

Prague, INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL, Vol. 15, No. 1, March 1951, pp. 57 - 60.

Abstract: (An English summary is included) For several evaluations of forced-slow exhalation of the older subjects a simple index with the following formula $I = 100 \frac{V_1}{V_0} \cdot t_0 + 100$ where V_1 is the measured vital capacity of the examinee, V_0 is the ideal value of vital capacity and t_0 is time required for half of actual vital capacity exhalation. Results obtained in this manner are compared to those using other methods.

3 Figures, 4 Authors, 3 East German references.

Influence of Sodium and Titanium Slags on all physical, mechanical and casting properties of grey cast iron. /B. Sočan and I. Pavlik (Slovácko, 1957, 5, Rep. Czech. Polym. Res., 315-321).—Grey cast iron was melted in a cupola furnace, mainly by cold blast but in some cases with blast preheated to 430°. Acid and basic slags, of varying basicity with Na₂O or Ti compounds added were used. The melts with acid slag + Na compounds gave cast iron with an improvement of ~23% in mechanical properties. Those with Ti compounds added did not affect mechanical properties to any significant extent. Modification of basic slags with additional melting agents also gave a ~ 23% improvement in mechanical properties. With Na melting agents desulphurization was improved with basic slags but no improvement in mechanical properties occurred. Increasing slag fluidity with hot blast led to a general improvement of melt course and cast iron quality. (From English summary.)

(b) (e) 3

J.S.C.

N
R/C

IVAN RAVIK

Distr: 4E2c

Anionotropic solvsystems. I. The chloridotropic solvent system $\text{TiCl}_4\text{-}(\text{IV})$ chloride-pyridine-solvent. M. Klikorka and Ivan Ravik (Vysoké školy chem.-techn.), Pardubice, ČSSR. Chem., July 52, 2222-7 (1968).—The chloridotropic solvsystem $\text{TiCl}_4\text{-SeOCl}_3$ was studied by conductometric and cryoscopy analysis. The TiCl_4 behaves as a solvacid; pyridine was used as a solvo base. The existence of the complex anions TiCl_4^{4-} , TiCl_3^{3-} , TiCl_2^{2-} , and TiCl_1^{1-} was detected. The reaction mechanisms are suggested by which the complex ions are formed.

B. Erdös

5.
1
21

Pavlik, J.

Distr: 4F1

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1

VEffect of additional treatment of liquid metal on the mechanical properties of malleable cast iron /Jvan Pavlik (Výzkumný ústav materiálu technol., Brno, Czech.), Slovenské 1, 9-14(1958).—White cast iron was melted in high-frequency furnaces. The test bars were tempered under service conditions in a malleable-iron foundry. During the tests the effect of inoculation with Al, B, a mixt. of alloys Fe-Ti and Fe-Si-Ca, and the effect of vibrating were studied. Inoculation and vibration were carried out in a ladle. Inoculation with 0.005-0.2% Al decreased the tensile strength, and increased the elongation from 0.01 to 0.05. Inoculation with 0.001-0.05% B decreased the tensile strength and increased the elongation from 0.002 to 0.005. Inoculation with the alloy of Fe-Ti and Fe-Si-Ca increased the tensile strength as well as the elongation up to amounts of 0.2% Fe-Ti and 0.2% Fe-Si-Ca. The effect of vibrations on mech. properties is very small and it does not manifest itself even in a decrease of the S content. 34 references.

Petr Schneider

RE *SPK*

PAVLIK, I.

Study of the melting process in the cupola furnace from the point of view of the quality of slag and its effect on the quality of cast iron. Pt. 2. Research on the effect of slag of various properties on structure, mechanical, and foundry properties of cast iron. p.121.

SLEVENSTVI. (Ministersivo tezkeho strojirenstvi a Cheskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro hutnictvi a slevarensivi). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of Fast European Accessions (EEA), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959 uncl.

PAVLIK, I.

"Effect of arsenic upon the structure, graphitization and properties of gray cast iron." p. 159.

SLEVARENSTVI. (Ministerstvo tezkeho strojirenstvi a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro hutnictvi a slevarenstvi). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. t,
August 1959.
Unclu.

PAVLIK, Ivan

Evaluation of the results of melting in cupolas with addition of the calcium carbide in Czechoslovakia. Slevarenstvi 9 no.11:428-430 N '61.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, slevarensky vyzkum, Brno.

(Founding) (Cupola furnaces) (Calcium carbide)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAVLIK, I; SUBRT, J

Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry,
Institute of Chemical Technology, Pardubice - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 1, January 1967, pp 76-88

"Studies on the protonization of ferrocene by means of
infrared spectroscopy."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAVLIK, I; HANDLIR, K

Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Institute
of Chemical Technology, Pardubice - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 5, May 1966, pp 1958-1974

"Donor-acceptor complexes of 1,1'-diacetylferrocene with
aluminum chloride, aluminum bromide and titanium chloride."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAVLIK, I; ZIZEK, V

Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Institute
of Chemical Technology, Pardubice - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 5, May 1966, pp 1985-1991

"Acetylferriocinium salts."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAVLIK, I; PLECHACIK, V

Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry,
Technical College of Chemistry (Institut für allgemeine
und anorganische Chemie, Technische Hochschule für
Chemie), Pardubice (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 5, May 1966, pp 2083-2092

"Infra-red spectrum of deuterated ferricyanide."

TEMESVARI, Antal, dr.; ROVICSEK, Ferenc, dr.; PAVLIK, Jozsef, dr.;
LITTMANN, Imre, dr.

The reversed Botallo duct. Orv. hetil. 97 no.12:320-323
18 March 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvost. Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepzo Klin.
(igaz. Littmann, Imre dr. egyet. tanar) kozl.

(DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS, PATENT, compl.

reversed blood-flow & pulm. hypertension, pathogen.
& surg. (Hun))

(HYPERTENSION

pulm., caused by patent ductus arteriosus with
reversed blood-flow. (Hun))

PAVLIK, J.

Machinery for a complex mechanization of the growing of cereal grains .

p. 540 (MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI) Vol. 7, no. 21, Nov. 1957,
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

PAVLIK, J.

Machinery for complex mechanization in the cultivation of sugar beets. (To be
contd.)

p. 563 (MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI) Vol. 7, no. 24, Dec. 1957,
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

PAVLOV, VASILY

Levchenko, I.P. - 1986-07-01.

1. Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering And Economics,
Prague.

L 18512-66
ACC NR: AP6010259

EWA(d)/FMP(t)

IJP(c)

JD

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/003/0220/0220

AUTHOR: Pavlik, J.; Hubalek, J. (Engineer); Prenosil, B. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Fine grain steel containing titaniumSOURCE: Hutnické listy, no. 3, 1965, 220

TOPIC TAGS: steel, metal test, alloy steel, metal grain structure, titanium, titanium steel

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent application No Class 40b 39/26, PV 2061-64, dated 9 April 1964. The subject of the invention is a modification of the method for steel analysis based on Mn and Cr, and containing Ti. Such steels may contain 1.0 - 1.3% Cr, 0.8 - 1.1% Mn, 0.17 - 0.32% C; further they can be chrome-nickel cementation steels, nickel cementation steels, Cr-Mn-Mo containing steels, and Cr-Mo containing steels with Ti added to obtain fine grain and good machining properties. The substance of the invention is the maintaining of Ti in the limits of 0.1 - 0.08%. The steels maintain even after a cementation cycle a satisfactorily fine austenitic grain, and can be cooled directly from cementation temperature to quench temperature. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none

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36
B

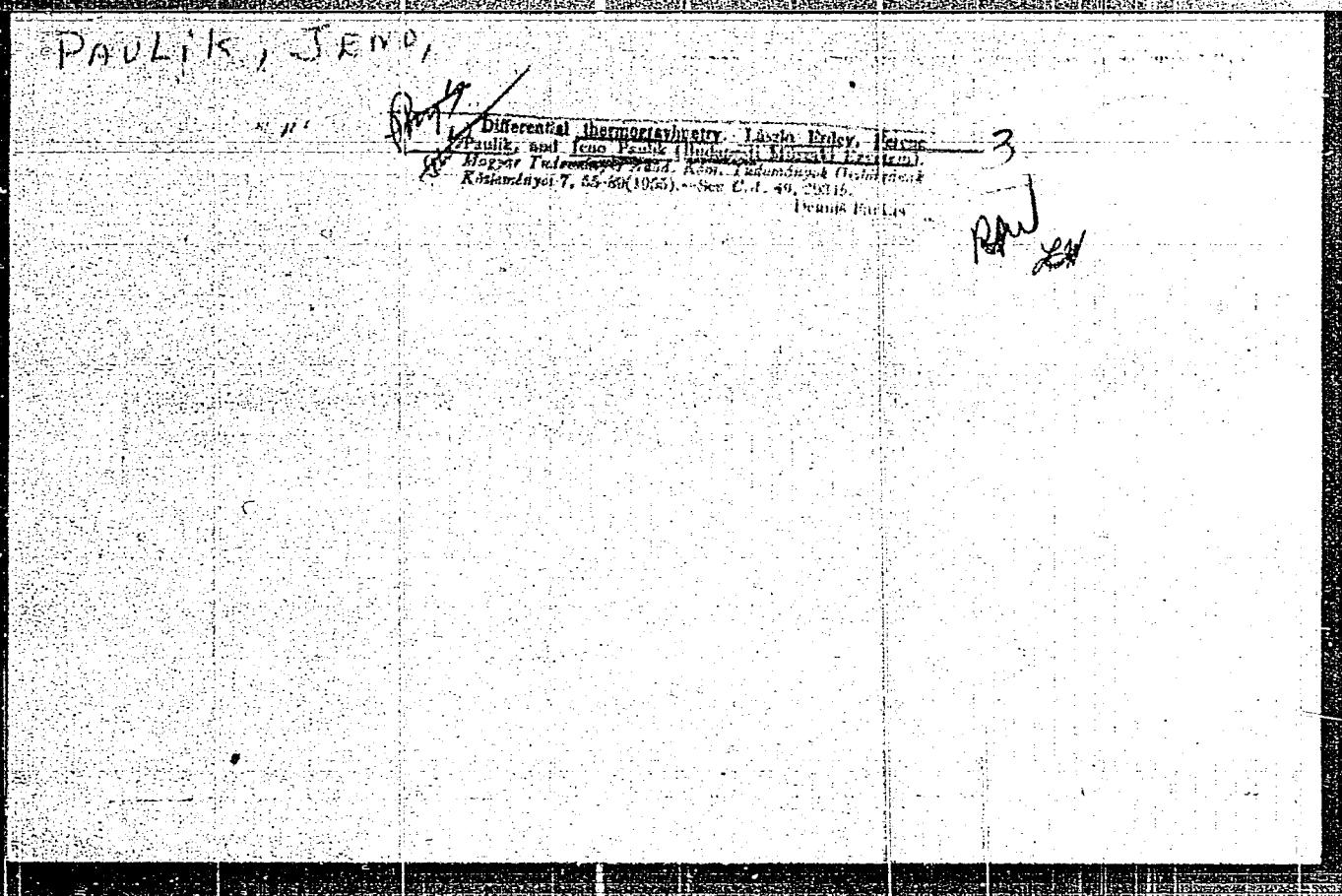
2

KUNOS, Istvan, dr.; LASZLO, Lajos, dr.; PAVLIK, Jozsef, dr.

Diagnosis of auricular septal defects and indications for surgery.
Orv. hetil. 103 no.2:49-55 Ja '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, IV Sebészeti Klinika.

(HEART SEPTUM abnorm)



SINGER, Dionys; PAVLIK, Ladislav; HRON, Jaroslav

Automation of soda ash production. Chem prum 12 no. 7:341-347
Jl '62.

1. Spolek pro chemickou a hutni výrobu, n.p., Usti nad Labem.

UMLAUF, Richard, podlukovnik, MUDr.; HALE, Antonin, podplukovnik, MUDr.;
PAVLIK, Lubor, podplukovnik MUDr.; CERNAL, Frantisek, major
MUDr.

Acupuncture and its therapeutic importance. Voj. zdrav. listy
34 no.2:70-74 Ap '65.

1. Vojenska nemocnice Slivenec: vodnične povatani, Ruzemberok;
chirurgicke oddeleni (velnici: podlukovnik dr. Jan Kubanek);
neurologicke oddeleni (neuroloks: podplukovnik dr. Antonin Prec);
a otorinolaryngologicke oddeleni (neuroloks: podlukovnik dr.
Lubor Pavlik).

PAVLIK, L.G.

Characteristics of conditioned reflex activity in sheep. Fiziol. zhur.
44 no.1:52-56 Ja '58 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Gosudarstvennogo veterinarnogo instituta,
Trotsk.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
in sheep (Bue)

PAVLIK, L. G., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Characteristics of ~~the~~
Higher Nervous Activity in Sheep." Omsk, 1957. 15 pp. (Min
Agri USSR, Omsk Vet Inst), 150 copies. (KL, 9-58, 116)

- 51 -

USSR/Medicine - Physiology PAVLIK, L. G.

FD 242

Card 1/1

Author : Pavlik, L. G.

Title : Characteristic of higher nervous activity in sheep

Periodical : Fiziol.zhur.¹⁴⁰, 2, 162-166, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Conditioned reflexes to acoustic stimuli can be obtained in sheep comparatively easily. They disappear slowly and can be quickly restored. The first signs of a conditioned reflex appear after 6 to 17 repeats; it is stabilized after 11 to 31 repeats. Differentiation between two acoustic stimuli is obtained after 78 to 188 repeats. Conditioned reflexes are readily obtained in 20 day old sheep and are not different from those obtained in adult animals. In castrated rams conditioned reflexes develop more slowly than in normal sheep. It is possible to obtain differentiation between a green and a red light stimulus. Tables. Ten references, all USSR.

Institution : Chair of Physiology, Troitskiy State Veterinary Institute

Submitted : June 16, 1953

PARTY, . . .

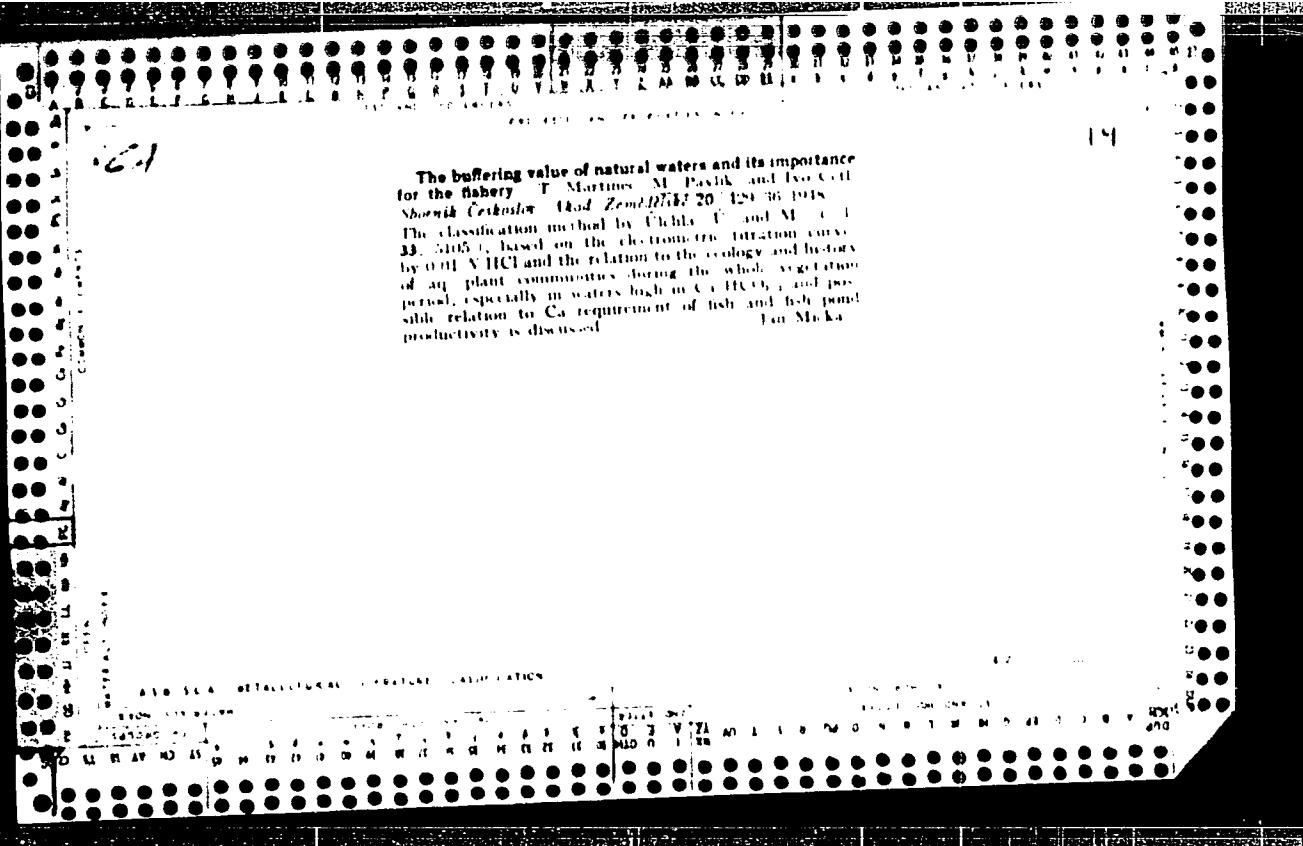
"The Chinese Nationalist Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

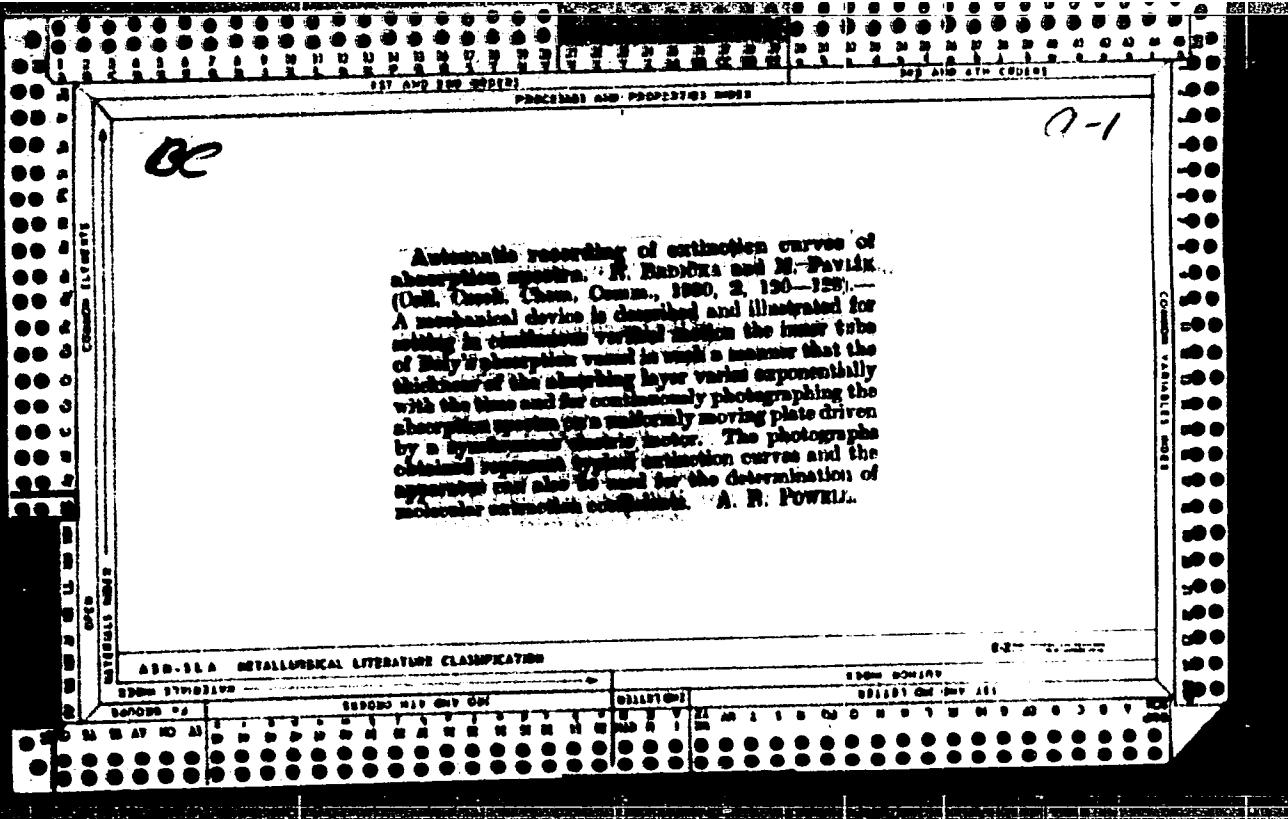
Political propaganda information, etc., in relation to the Chinese Nationalist Government, -letter from C. I. A. R., 1949.

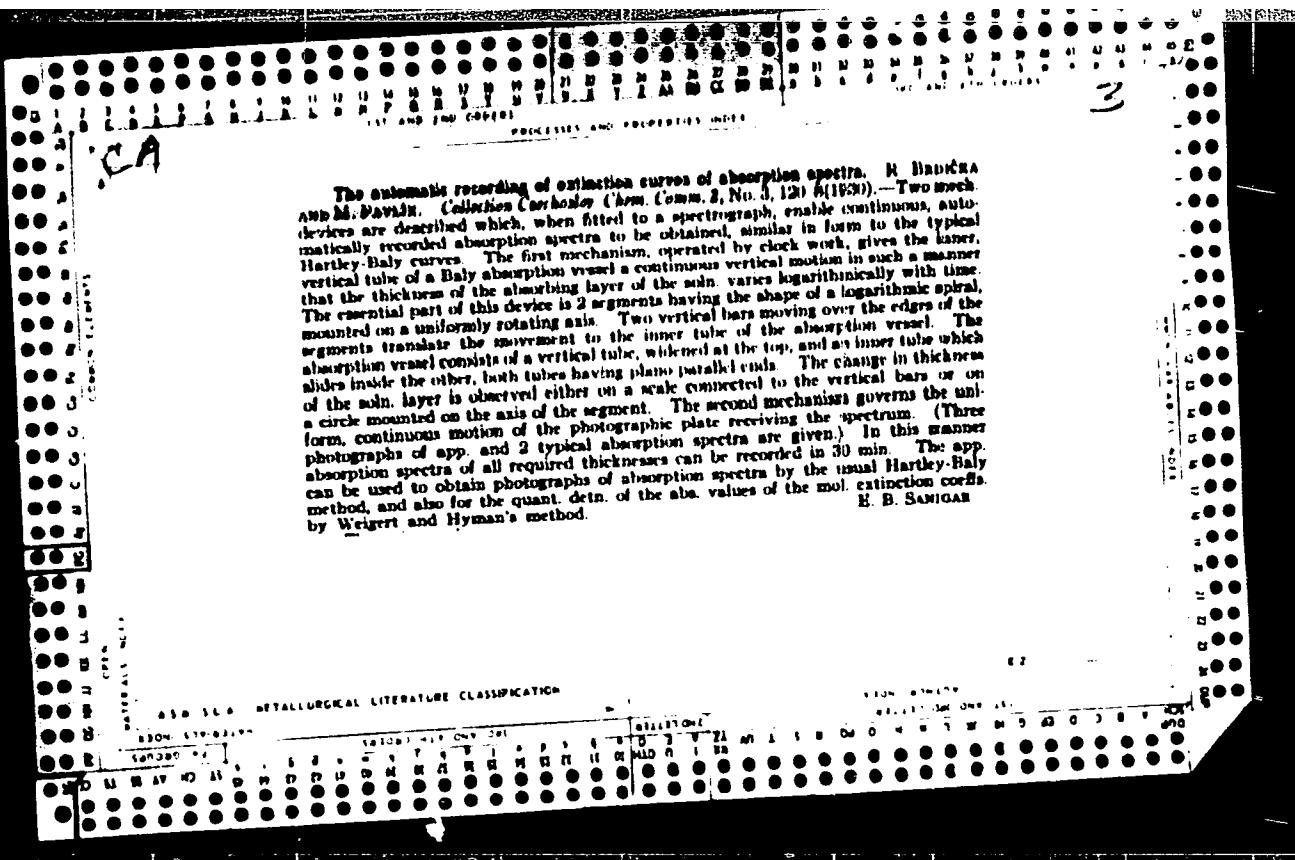
PAVLIK, L.V., ordinator

Causes for the recurrence of syphilis and methods of its control.
Vest. ven. i derm. no.1:47 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz kliniki kozhaykh i venericheskikh bolezney Stavropol'skogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(SYPHILIS)



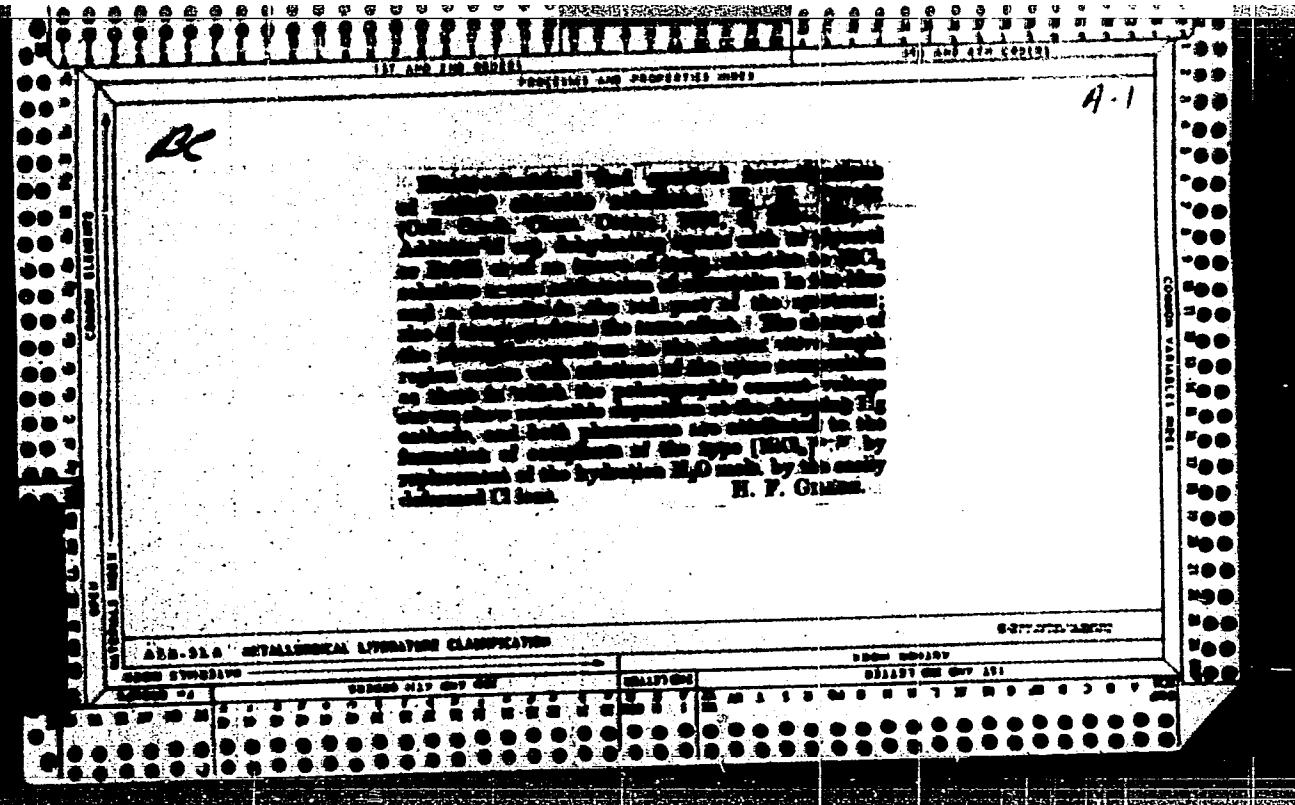




Electrochemical and spectral investigations of nickel chloride solutions. **M. PAULI**. Collection *Soc. Chim. Comm.* 3, 223-37 (1931).—The state of Ni ions in various solns. was studied (a) by polarographic analysis of the solns. by means of the dropping Hg cathode and (b) by recording the absorption spectra of the solns. (by an app. that automatically records extinction curves (cf. *C. A.* 24, 3411)). The deposition potentials observed in eq. solns. of pure NiCl_2 were considerably greater than those expected from the theoretical formula (cf. *C. A.* 19, 2903). It was found that Ni deposits reversibly at the dropping Hg cathode only from solns. having large concns. of Ca or Li chloride (above 0.4 M) at room temp., or from solns. contg. less Cl⁻ or Li chloride at temps. approaching 100° (cf. *C. A.* 24, 3412, for similar phenomena observed with Co). The cathodic deposition potential of Ni from solns. contg. large amt.s of dehydrating chlorides was about 0.3 v. more pos. than the potential at which Ni is deposited from pure solns. with the same Ni concn. Hg ions did not interfere with the deposition of Ni, and the primary deposition of Ni at the dropping Hg cathode did not affect the H overvoltage. A slight influence of acidity on the bendl.s of the current-voltage curves is attributed to removal of the product of hydrolysis in dil. solns. of NiCl_2 . The irreversible deposition of Ni from dil. solns. is explained by slow dehydration of Ni ions, which are hydrated in the inner sphere of coordination, whereas the reversible deposition in very concn. solns. of chlorides is supposed to occur from the complexes $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$ (formed in the soln. by dehydration of the hydrated Ni ions and penetration of the Cl ions into the inner coordination sphere), from which the deformable Cl ions are easily removed in the strong elec. field of the cathode interface. **EDWARD B. SAMOVAR**

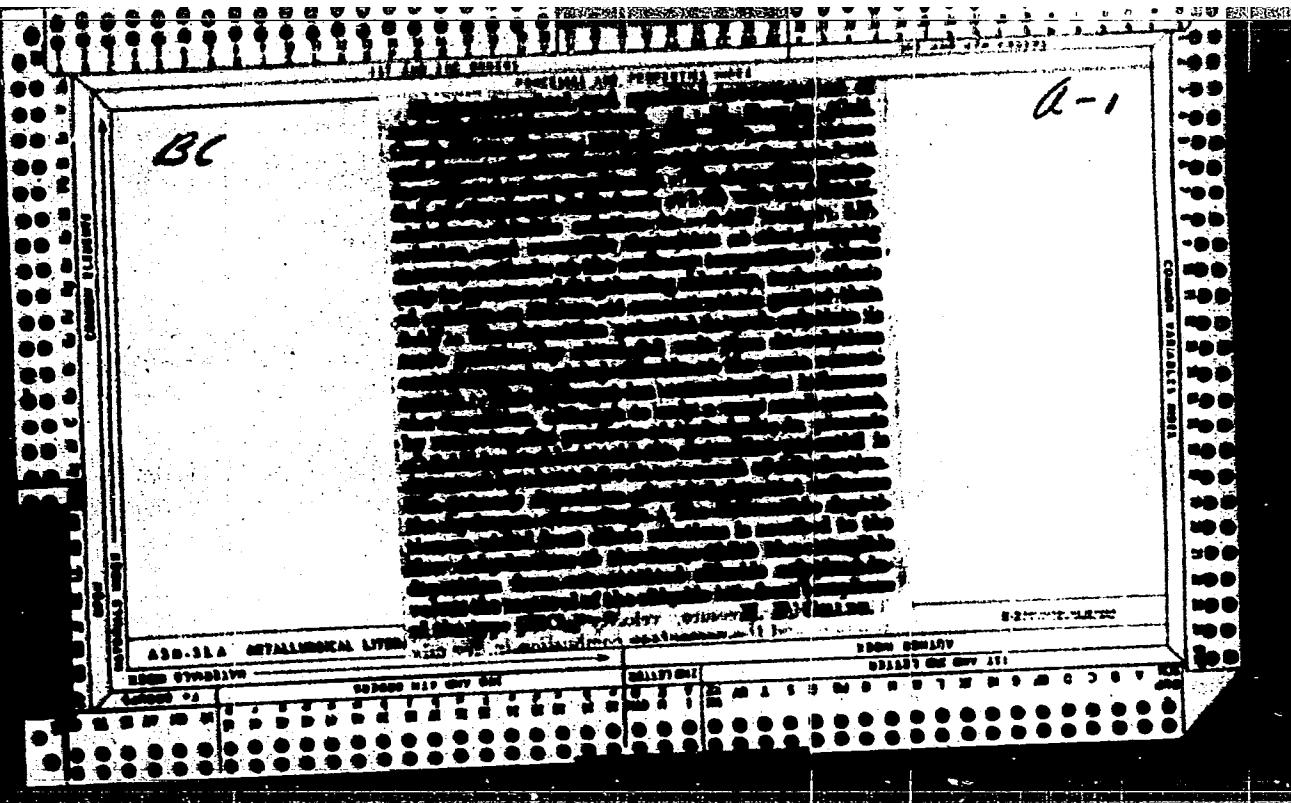
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S/275/63/000/001/011/035
D469/D308

AUTHORS: Pavlik, Milan and Drštíkka, Albert

TITLE: Method of preparation of luminescence layers in kinescopes.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, no. 1, 1963, 37, abstract 1A 213 P(Czech. patent, kl. 21 g, 13/25, no. 100710, Aug. 15, 1961)

TEXT: During deposition of a luminophore by precipitation from suspension, one can only obtain layers of uniform thickness when they are deposited on perfectly flat surfaces. Also, the lateral surface of the can should have a cylindrical form as far as the suspension level; the luminophore should be uniformly distributed in the suspension. Since these conditions are not usually satisfied, the thickness of luminophore is not constant. Consequently, its peripheral part becomes colored during excitation. It is suggested that this fault can be removed by specially arranging a nonuniform distribution of luminophore in the suspension, so that

Card 1/2

Method of preparation ...

S/275/63/000/001/011/035
D469/D308

the concentration of luminophore is higher above the peripheral parts than above the central ones. Such distribution may be achieved by creating a temperature difference of 3 to 20°C between the center of a screen and its rims; such temperature difference should be maintained during a 1/10 to 2/3 of the time interval necessary to deposit the layer. The temperature difference is created either by cooling the part of the screen above which the luminophore concentration should be higher or by heating the part over which the concentration should be lower. Abstracter's note: Complete translation. 7

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Water Treatment. Sewage.

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimika, No 7, 1959, 23774

Author : Pavlik, M., Mach, M.

Inst

Title

: Cationite Method for the Determination of
Sulfates and Its Comparison with Other
Methods Employed.

Orig Pub : Voda, 1957, 36, No 5, 123-126

Abstract : Five hundred ml of analyzed water are passed through a column containing N-cationite. One hundred ml of filtrate are used for the determination of concentration of strong acids. To other 100 ml of filtrate 0.2-0.5 g

Card : 1/3

14 -16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Water Treatment. Sewage.

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23774

of $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ are added and after 5 minutes the sediment of BaSO_4 is filtered out. The filtrate is passed again through the column followed by the repeated determination of strong acids' concentration. The difference between the 1st and 2nd determinations represents the concentration of SO_4^{2-} . This determination is affected by suspended substances and chlorides. The above method is applicable to concentrations of SO_4^{2-} larger than 10 mg/l, is more convenient to use and is more rapid in comparison with the weight method and more accurate in compa-

Card : 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Water Treatment. Sewage.

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23774

rison with the color method. -- S. Ynvo-
rovskaya

Card : 3/3

H -17

PAVLIK, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical H-4
Products and Their Application. Corrosion.
Protection from Corrosion

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5031

Author : Pavlik M., Mach M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Use of Ionites in Analysis of Water

Orig Pub : Voda, 1957, 36, No 4, 105-107

Abstract : Description of the fundamentals of the analytical method utilizing an H-cationite filter.

Card : 1/1

~~PAVLIK M.~~

3

M. A. YOUTZ
2 COPIES

✓ Pavlik, M., and Wegiel, J.: Plastické hmoty. Prague: Sborn. Nakl. Tech. Lit. 1955. 376 pp. Kč. 26.40.
Reviewed in Chem. Listy 50, 169(1956).

Notes

Pavlik, M., and Wegiel, J.: Plastic Materials. Prague: National Technical Literature Publishing House. 1955. 376pp. Kč. 26.40. Reviewed in Chem. Listy 50, 169(1956).

PM *sent*

RESETKA, Dusan; PAVLIK, Milos

Determination of total nitrogen in the presence of a high-nitrate
content. Sbor pal vod VSChT 4 no.1:207-219 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra technologie vody, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka,
Praha.

(Nitrogen) (Nitrates)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520020-7

GORMAN, A., Major, USAF, Retired, Director of Defense Information

Classification, Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.
material, dated prior to 1961, to include: (1) Defense Information

(2) Defense Intelligence Agency, Defense Information Center,
Technical Library, Washington, D.C.

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2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VIERTL, J., MD; PAVLIK, O., MD; VIERTLOVA, C., Promoted
Physician

1. Institute of Railway Health (Ustav zelezniciho
zdravotnictvi), Usti; 2. Railway Infirmary
(Zeleznici ambulatorium), Louny; 3. Internal
Medicine Department OUNZ (Interni oddeleni OUNZ),
Louny (for all)

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 7, 1963, pp 248-250
"Mondor's Disease -- Fewer Indications for the Reason
of the Illness in the Region of the Thorax."

PAVLIK, O.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: SDELOVACI TECHNIKA. Vol. 6, no. 11, Nov. 1958.

PAVLIK, O. Automatization or automation. p. 408.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.